

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 52 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 31st December 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 17th December, received on the 31st Rámpur affairs. *idem*, says that the Members of the Rámpur Council issued an extraordinary proclamation on the 23rd November regarding the late Jail riots. In the proclamation the convicts were accused of rebellion and murder, and the *kisás* (the law of retaliation) was said to have been enforced against the ringleaders. But the convicts never waged war against the state, nor did they commit any murder. Evidently either the Members do not know what the terms rebellion, murder and *kisás* mean, or they have carelessly made use of those terms, as they are sure the Local Government will not interfere. Again, the location of a body of British troops at Rámpur casts an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the state army, which has never been guilty of disobedience. The state has engaged the services of several European officers, but the payment of their high salaries will prove a strain on its small treasury. Mr. Berrill was at great pains in finding out the murderers of General Asim-ul-din Khan, but his labours ended in nothing. Apparently the Rámpur Council did not consider the

Circulation,
400 copies.

decision of the Local Government a just one, as it subsequently banished Abdullah Khán, his sons, and all the members of their family from the state. Eighteen witnesses have also been similarly dealt with. Now Mr. Hoskins who has lately been appointed the head of the Rámpur police force, is busy investigating the murder case, but he is following the same course which was adopted by Mr. Berrill, the chief object in view being to prove that the murder had been instigated by Abdullah Khán's family. Will the Local Government allow the state again to prosecute the same men, who have once been prosecuted and acquitted, for the same offence? The men who are intended to be witnesses for the prosecution are in a very bad predicament. They know nothing about the murder, but the state forces them to give evidence against the accused. It will be remembered that the witnesses who were called before the District Magistrate of Bareilly complained of their ill-treatment by the police. The Rámpur Council has granted a pension, equal to the General's pay, to his heirs for life, although there was no rule or precedent to support the grant of such pension. Moreover, a new post has been created for his brother. The Council being so partial to the deceased General and his relatives, it may use any amount of high-handedness in connection with inquiries into his murder. But it is difficult to understand why the Local Government views the proceedings of the Council with indifference.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akkhár* (Etawah), of the 29th December, referring to Mr. Hume's letter regarding the suspension of the National Congress movement. End of the National Congress meetings, observes that he has found out his mistake after uselessly spending ten or twelve lakhs of rupees in support of the movement. But his mind is still harping on the projected Congress meeting in England. Let him hold that meeting and satisfy himself. Now that the movement has come to an end, it will not be out of place to inquire what good has accrued from it to the country. The country has lost much and gained nothing. The confidence of Government in the loyalty of educated people has been shaken; Government servants forbidden to attend political meetings, and even a system of secret police espionage introduced.

Musalmáns wisely kept aloof, showing their unflinching loyalty to the rulers. The money spent on the Congress might have been turned to better account had it been devoted to the establishment of an industrial college.

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 28th December, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Carmichael Library, Benares, on the 24th idem, under the

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Election of delegates for
the Nagpur National Con-
gress at Benares.

presidency of the Hon'ble Babu Rám Kali Chaudhri, to elect delegates for the Nagpur National Congress. The meeting elected 15 delegates, the Hon'ble Babu being one of them, and approved of Mr. Hume's proposal regarding the National Co gress being held at London at a time considered suitable by the British Congress Committee, but did not agree with him as to the suspension of the Congress meetings in this country.

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 28th December, observes that the near approach of Native volunteering.

Circulation,
1,500 copies

Russia causes great anxiety to natives.

But as they are subject to the rule of the British, who are foreigners and profess a different religion, they are unable to do anything for the defence of their country. There can hardly be two opinions that Russia will invade India, and that a war with her is sure to take place sooner or later. The Indian garrison is very small compared with the Russian regular and reserve forces. It is true that more troops can be imported from England in an emergency, but this will not be very easy if the Suez Canal is closed to British ships in time of war. Hence Government had better carefully think over the matter and enlist native volunteers. It is very surprising that Government should trust native soldiers but not respectable natives, who are ready to become volunteers. Even if Government be not inclined to allow them to keep arms, they should be taught drilling, at the end of their daily drills arms being taken back from them. In that case they will be able to give help in a crisis, if required to do so.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákrankar), of the 25th December, is surprised that, although natives have given repeated proof of their loyalty

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same.

and desire the permanence of British rule in this country, the Government of India does not trust them and does not like to make them volunteers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, recommended the enlistment of native volunteers and the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. Lately Sir James Dormer, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, expressed his opinion in favour of the admission of natives to volunteer corps, but Lord Wenlock and his Councillor, Mr. Stokes, did not approve of the proposal. In his late speech at the Rájkot Rájku-mar College Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, advised the students to be soldiers. It is difficult to understand why the Government of India disregards the recommendations of such high military authorities.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The Bhárat Jiwan (Benares), of the 28th December, referring to the account published in the *Amrita Bázár Patrika* of the 23rd idem, of the alleged ill-treatment of Colonel Gambhir Singh, of Nepal, by two Europeans at the Tinkolia railway station, Bengal. Alleged ill-treatment of a Nepalese officer by two Europeans at the Tinkolia railway station, Bengal. observes that the misconduct of those Europeans cannot be too strongly condemned. European passengers, animated by pride of race to an undue extent, lose their temper when they see any natives travelling first class like them, and are ready to insult those natives. Cases of such insult frequently occur and show no tendency to decrease, as the European offenders are never adequately punished. Had the train waited a few minutes more at the Tinkolia station, a serious riot would have taken place. It is to be hoped the authorities will make an example of the Europeans who ill-treated the Nepalese officer.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Compulsory retirement
of Captain Boileau and
Captain Butcher, who fled
from Manipur.

The Tárrár (Moradabad), of the 27th December, says that Captain Boileau and Captain Butcher who deserted Mr. Quinton and other European officers in an emergency and fled from Manipur, have been punished, or rather rewarded, by the Secretary of State, but not adequately. They have been relieved of further service and granted

pensions amounting to Rs. 2,500 and 1,300 a year. Surely, the rewards are not adequate ; British India should have been equally divided between them and nice girls provided for them as wives.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd December, regrets to notice that famine has broken out in Famine.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Madras, Bombay and Rajputana, and that prices have risen to famine rates in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, the Panjab and other provinces. Relief works have been opened at some places, but people living in distant parts of the country can derive no benefit from them. Government should adopt adequate relief measures, otherwise a large portion of the population will be destroyed by famine, and in that case Government will find it difficult to defend the frontier from Russian aggression.

The *Nojm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 29th December, expresses surprise and regret that the Grain exports.

Circulation,
175 copies.

way to checking the heavy grain exports, although famine prevails in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th December, contains Revenue assessment.

Circulation,
250 copies.

a cartoon in which the landholders are represented as a milch cow, the revenue assessment as her calf, and the settlement officer as the milker. The letter-press is as follows :—

What an excellent milch cow ! But the milker being a greedy and unsympathetic man, his excessive milking will injure her.

The *Praydy Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 24th December, Assessment of the water rate at Allahabad.

Circulation,
400 copies.

says that it was generally believed that no water rate would be levied on houses the rental value of which is below one rupee a month. Such houses were even left out of account at the late assessment of the tax. But rumour is afloat that such houses, too, are now being assessed by the assessor, who is revising the former assessments, especially when several such houses are found to belong to the same man. But it should be observed that if the owner of houses is required to pay the tax, he is sure to increase the

rent, and the increase must press severely on his poor tenants. The Municipal Board had better reconsider the matter and exempt all houses the rental values of which are less than a rupee. All rules regarding the water-works should be published in English, Urdu and Hindi, for the information and guidance of the public.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 28th December, praises the Working of the Arms British Government for the many benefits which it has bestowed on this Act in Kumaun. country, such as the security of life and property, the improvement of the means of communication, the spread of education, the provision of medical aid, the establishment of courts of justice, and so forth, but regrets to notice that sometimes the Government adopts measures which are not quite justifiable. The inhabitants of Kumaun have always been loyal to Government and rendered much assistance to it during the mutiny. In view of their loyalty they were allowed to carry arms freely and were exempt from the operation of the Arms Act, but in 1885 they were required to get their arms registered and to obtain licenses, and for the last two or three years licenses have not been granted as freely as before. Men who did not receive licenses were ordered to get their arms destroyed, the pieces of the arms being returned to them; but lately arms found in the possession of such men have been confiscated. Evidently it is unjust to destroy or confiscate arms belonging to men who have never been guilty of any misconduct. The men should be paid compensation on the surrender of arms.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Hindustán (Kálakankar), of the 30th December, Increase of population says that it appears from the late and want of employment. census that there has been an increase of 30 millions in the population during the last ten years. The state of things, which was already very unsatisfactory, has been rendered worse by the increase of population, and the question how to provide bread for the 280 millions of people is much exercising the minds of the authorities. Lord Lansdowne made a reference to the subject in his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner. Government cannot check the growth of population by any lawful means, and therefore it should

be ready to grapple with the evil and make efforts to improve matters as far as possible. It is to be regretted that, unlike Europeans, natives are averse to emigration and do not like to leave home under any circumstances. The surplus population of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar should be induced to settle on waste lands available in the Central Provinces and Native States, and permanent settlement should be introduced into those parts of the country where it does not already exist. Moreover, as 90 per cent. of the population depend on agriculture for support, technical education should be encouraged among the peasantry to relieve the pressure on the land.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 26th December, says
Want of employment for educated men. that it would appear that at Jabalpur a man, who had failed at the Entrance

Examination and was unable to find employment, killed his mother, wife and daughter, and then attempted to commit suicide. But after inflicting some wounds on his body his courage failed, and he was arrested by the police. It is alleged that he has been a little insane for some time past. Thousands of such insane persons are to be found among the young men turned out from schools every year. They know no trade or profession, and being unable to get posts in Government or private offices, they are reduced to starvation and commit suicide. Such a state of things cannot be too deeply regretted.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 27th December, says that
Immigration of famine-stricken men from the North-Western Provinces into Bengal. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal complains of the immigration of famine-stricken men from Ballia, Gházipur and other places in these provinces into his territories. What has induced these villains to abandon their houses? Surely, the pure and wholesome water provided by Sir Auckland Colvin should satisfy their thirst and hunger.

The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 28th December,
III-treatment of Muhammadan converts at Liverpool. refers to the ill-treatment of Englishmen, who have adopted the Muhammadan faith at Liverpool, by the local roughs, and asks the

Circulation,
160 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Turkish Envoy at London to represent the matter to the British Government with a view to check the evil. (The *Najm-ul-Akhbár*, Etawah, of the 29th December, expresses regret that men in England, where education and civilization have made such great progress, should be guilty of such misconduct, and does not understand why the police do not interfere.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or Otherwise.	Name of PUBLISHER.	Date of PAPER.	Date of EXAMINAT.	Circulation.
1	Alim-i-Uloom	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammal Hussain Muqarrab Hussain Khan	Dec. 21st 22nd	Dec. 25th	262 copies.
2	Musahib-i-Uloom	Gorakhpur	"	"	Abd Ali	18th	"	65 "
3	Jam-i-Tarik	Lucknow	"	Tri-monthly	Rahmat-ul-Jah	22nd	"	325 "
4	Darbar-i-Faithia	Calcutta	"	Weekly	Aliim-ul-Jah	29th	"	300 "
5	Ujgar-i-Uloom	Aligarh	"	Bi-weekly	"	31st	"	469 (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Alman	Hindi	Weekly	Tajammal Hussain	Dec. 21st 22nd	"	"	106 copies.
7	Alman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdo	"	Kishan Lal	26th	"	129 "
8	Sifat-i-Maqbool	Gorakhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Balkhavar Singh	For Dec.	"	472 "
9	Alman-i-Tarik	Lucknow	Urdo	Weekly	Ahmed Ali	Dec. 25th	"	235 "
10	Alman-i-Jamia (Hindi)	Bengal	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varma	28th	"	1,500 "
11	Alman-i-Jamia (Urdu)	Bengal	Urdu	Monthly	Ditto	25th	"	286 "
12	Alman-i-Jamia (Urdu)	Bengal	Urdo	Weekly	R. L. Burman	For Sep.	"	900 "
13	Alman-i-Jamia (Urdu)	Bengal	Urdo	Monthly	Hemlata Singh	Dec. 23rd	"	160 "
14	Alman-i-Qadri	Bengal	Urdo	"	Bawali Lal	24th	"	400 "
15	Alman-i-Qadri	Bengal	Urdo	"	Makbul Press	26th	"	250 "
16	Alman-i-Qadri	Bengal	Urdo	"	Muhammad Hussain	28th	"	200 "
17	Alman-i-Qadri	Bengal	Urdo	"	Nizam Ahmed	24th	"	450 "
18	Alman-i-Qadri	Bengal	Urdo	"	"	28th	"	500 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of paper.	Date or receipt.	Circulation.
18	Hindustán	Kašíkankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla ..	Dec. 24th to 30th,	Dec. 25th to 31st,	500 copies.
19	Hindustán's	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga-l-prasad, Varmá ..	" 23rd	" 26th	300 "
20	India's Graphic	"	"	Tri-monthly	Maháraj Krishn ..	" 20th	"	200 "
21	Jagat Mitra	"	"	Monthly	Kshettra Pál ..	" For. Dec.	" 30th	450 "
22	Jaspur Gazette	Muttra	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahávir Prásad ..	Dec. 12th & 16th,	" 27th	100 "
23	Jam-i-Jamshed	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	Jamshed Ali ..	" 20th	" 28th	150 "
24	Kárád mal	Morsadabad	Urdu	"	Muhammad Yaqub ..	" 25th	" 27th	250 "
25	Káshí Patrik	Lucknow	Hindi-Urdú	"	Lakshmi Shankar ..	" 26th	" 28th	500 copies. (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
		Bénaras	Urdu	"	Misra, M.A.	"	"	
26	Káyauk Akhbar	"	Urdu	"	Budra Prásad ..	" 16th & 24th,	" 26th	1,100 copies.
27	Káyauk Patrik	"	"	"	Devi Prásad ..	" For Dec.	" 27th	192 "
28	Káyauk Reformer	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prásad ..	Dec. 23rd to 29th,	" 26th to 31st,	250 "
29	Kichri Samadáker	Mirzapur	Hindi-Beng.	"	Madho Prásad ..	" 19th	" 29th	400 "
30	Káthir Vaishya Suh. Agas	"	Hindi	Monthly	Bábu Lál ..	" For Dec.	" 30th	...
31	Káshí Patrik	Calcutta	Urdu	"	Gauri Shankar ..	Dec. 26th	" 29th	50 copies.
32	Káshí Patrik	Patna	Hindi-Urdú	"	Muqarrab, Hussain ..	For Dec.	" 27th	115 "
33	Káshí Patrik	"	Hindi	"	Khan.	"	"	

PHIJA DAS, LL.A.,
Const. Reporter on the Worcester Press of Upper India.

卷之三